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SOME NOTES ON THE CHINESE SPECIES OF  
THE GENUS *ACANTHOSOMA* CURTIS, 1824

(Hemiptera : Pentatomidae).

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The Genus *Acanthosoma* CURTIS, 1824 [Brit. Ent., I: 28] is a peculiar genus of Pentatomidae. Although a number of species of the genus were recorded from Asiatic regions, representatives from China have been very poorly known at present.

When I had an opportunity to examine the Chinese specimens of the genus preserved in the Entomological Laboratory, Kyushu University, Fukuoka, I found seven specimens belonging to four species, including an unrecorded and a splendid new species. Now, in this paper, I want to report on the four species with some synonymous notes.

Prior to enter the subject, I express my hearty thanks to Professor TEISO ESAKI whom I am much indebted in many favours.

1. *Acanthosoma denticauda* JAKOVLEV, 1880

1880 *Acanthosoma denticaudum* JAKOVLEV, Bull. Soc. Nat. Moscou, LV, (2): 387 & 394 (♀, Amur-Nikolsk).

1880 *Acanthosoma Kiritschenkoi* LINDBERG, Ark. f. Zool., Bd. 27 A (28): 11, Tat. 1;  
Fig. 2 (♀, Tien-shan) syn. nov.?

Specimen examined: 1 ♀, Foochow, Fukien, 5. VIII. 1935, E. SUENSON leg.

Distribution: Amur, Corea, China (hab. nov.: Fukien, Sinchang), Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu).

This is one of the commonest species of the genus in Japan, but was unrecorded from China till now. JENSEN-HAARUP, 1931 [Deutsch. Ent. Zeitschr., Jahrg. 1930, IV: 218] established a new subspecies *japonica* from Japan with the following description: "somewhat larger than typical specimens, but especially remarkable by the prominent and, subacute humeral angles of pronotum," but these characters are individually very variable, so I do not agree with him. *Acanthosoma Kiritschenkoi* LINDBERG,

1934 [loc. cit., Fig. 2.] which was described from Tienshan, Sinchiang, basing upon a single female specimen may be also probably a variant of the present species.

## 2. *Acanthosoma labiduroides* JAKOVLEV, 1880

1880 *Acanthosoma labiduroides* JAKOVLEV, loc. cit., 386 & 387 (♂♀, Amur-Raddowka, Vladivostok).

1926 *Acanthosoma labiduroides* ESAKI, Ann. Mus. Nat. Hung., XXXIII : 198, Pl. 4, Fig. 17—19 (China, etc.).

1935 *Acanthosoma labiduroides* HOFFMANN, Lingn. Univ. Sci. Bull., VII : 101 (list).

1935 *Acanthosoma labiduroides* WU, Cat. Ins. Sin., II : 359 (list).

Specimen examined : 1♂, S. Shensi, 12. VI. 1936, E. SUENSON leg.

Distribution : Amur, Corea, China (S. Shensi), Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu).

This species is fairly common in the mountainous regions of Japan, but no one has reported this species from China since the first record from there by T. ESAKI, 1926 [loc. cit.], in which only "China" was added to its distribution.

## 3. *Acanthosoma spinicolle* JAKOVLEV, 1880

1880 *Acanthosoma spinicollis* JAKOVLEV, loc. cit., 387 & 396 (♀, Amur-Raddowka).

1889 *Acanthosoma axillaris* JAKOVLEV, Horae Soc. Ent. Rossicae, XXIII : 52 (♂♀, Irkutsk) syn. nov. ?

1926 *Acanthosoma spinicolle* ESAKI, loc. cit., 198, Pl. 4; Fig. 1—3 (Kuldsha, etc.).

1934 *Acanthosoma Potanini* LINDBERG, loc. cit., 10, Taf. 1; Fig. 1 (♂, Kansu, Szechwan) syn. nov.

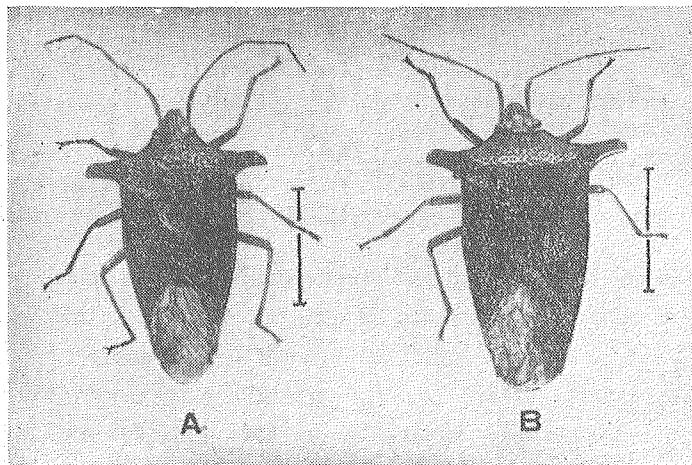


Fig. 1. *Acanthosoma ochii* sp. nov.

A ♂. B: ♀.

1935 *Acanthosoma spinicollis* HOFFMANN, loc. cit., 102 (Kulja, etc.).

Specimens examined: 1 ♂, Gantosan—Taibokugen, Shansi, 28. V. 1942, K. YASUMATSU leg.; 1 ♀, Taibokugen—Daikaichin, Shansi, 29. V. 1942, K. YASUMATSU leg.

2 ♂♂, Woreijo—Goyu, Shansi, 8. VI. 1942, K. YASUMATSU leg.

Distribution: Altai, Irkutsk, China (Sinchang, Kansu, Szechwan, Shansi), Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu).

Apices of humeral angles of this species are not always so spinous as to the specific name may suggest. One of the specimens reported here has dull angles and is destitute of the black tint at their extreme apices. Judging by the description and the figure, *Acanthosoma Potanini* LINDBERG, 1934 [loc. cit.], which was described from Kansu and Szechwan, and *Acanthosoma axillare* JAKOVLEV, 1889 [loc. cit.] which was known from Irkutsk (Type-locality) and Tien-shan, Sin-chiang [LINDBERG, 1934, loc. cit., p. 10] seem to be also variants of the present species.

Thus:

- |   |       |
|---|-------|
| Humeral angles red with black spinous<br>apices [typical form] .....                      | ..... |
| ..... <i>st. spinicolle</i> JAKOVLEV, 1889  |       |
| Humeral angles red with black dull<br>apices [variant form?] .....                        | ..... |
| ..... <i>A. axillare</i> JAKOVLEV, 1889   |       |
| Humeral angles totally red, dull [variant<br>form?] ... <i>A. Potanini</i> LINDBERG, 1934 |       |

#### 4. *Acanthosoma ouchii* sp. nov.

Head light brown, with fairly strong lustre and blackly punctures, which are scarce on clypeus and coarse on lateral lobes. Eyes black. Ocelli reddish-brown. Of antennae, the basal two segments greenish-yellow, the third with the basal half greenish-yellow, the apical half dark brown and pubescent, the apical two segments dark brown and pubescent. Rostrum brown, with black apex. Pronotum generally brown, slightly tinted with green in the middle and darkened posteriorly, with apical angles levigate, light brown and with humeral angles laevigate, hardly punctate, freshly sanguineous in hue. Scutellum greenish-brown, shining, with coarse black punctures. Membrane light brownish, semitransparent. Legs light brown, levigate, with conspicuous whitish setae on tibiae, especially near apex, and on tarsi. Claws

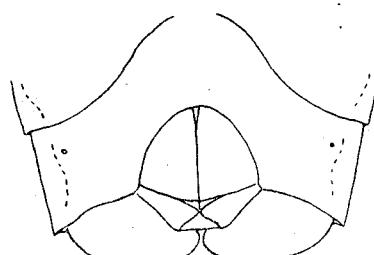
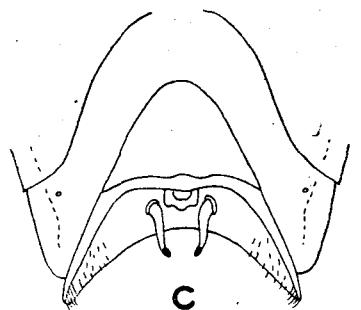


Fig. 2. *Acanthosoma ouchii* sp. nov.  
Genitalia, C: ♂. D: ♀.

light brown except each apex which is black. Body beneath mostly light brown, with pale spiracles. Genital styles brownish red and its neighbouring abdominal segment tinted with brownish red. Parameres brown except black apex.

Body comparatively oblong. Head shorter than width including eyes (about 11 : 16). anteriorly convergent and subtruncate apically (clypeus very slightly protruding lateral lobes), with rostrum reaching middle coxae. Eyes fairly large, projecting laterally. Of antennae, first segment thick, a little curving outward, equal to the fifth segment in length, second slightly longer than the first, third shortest, fourth the longest. Pronotum wider than the width of head including eyes at the anterior margin, apical angles conspicuous, subacute, projecting anteriorly, humeral angles very well developed, projecting antero-laterally and a little curving posteriorly towards apex which is subacute. Mesosternal lamina anteriorly projecting beyond the anterior margin of mesosternum. Scutellum almost equi-lateral, slightly longer than the width (about 13 : 11), at the anterior margin which is anteriorly convex. Hemelytra comparatively long, distinctly protruding the apices of genital styles. Spine of the first abdominal segment hardly reaching the anterior coxae. Genital segments as shown in the figure.

♀. Body larger, antennae shorter than in the male.

Length of body including hemelytra: ♂ 15.2 mm., ♀ 16.3 mm.

Width of body including humeral angles: ♂ 10.1 mm., ♀ 11.2 mm.

Length of each antennal segment: I : II : III : IV : V, ♂ 2.00 : 2.25 : 1.67 : 2.33 : 2.00 mm., ♀, 1.79 : 1.92 : 1.42 : 2.17 : 1.79 mm.

Habitat: China (Tienmu-shan).

Holotype ♂, Tienmu-shan, Chekiang, China, 8. VII. 1936, YOSHIO OUCHI leg., Allotopotype ♀, 9. VII. 1936, YOSHIO OUCHI leg.

Although the present new species is allied to *Acanthosoma angulatum* JAKOVLEV, 1880, from Amur, Saghalien and Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu), it may be easily distinguished by the large conspicuous sanguineous humeral angles. The specific name is dedicated to the collector.